## FINISHING THE BIG STATUE.

THE LAST WORK BEING DONE IN PREPARA-TION FOR THE DEDICATION.

HOW THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL BE REPRE-SENTED-APPEARANCE OF THE GODDESS-THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES ON

OCTOBER 28. The American Committee to receive and unveil the Bartholdi Statue has at last succeeded in unravelling the ugly tangle in which affairs were left by the adjournment of Congress. A bill had been passed through both houses appropriating \$56,000 for the expenses of the unveiling with the proviso that none of it should be used for wines or liquors. No arrangement was made for inviting the French Government to send representatives and the President, holding that he had no authority in the matter, has steadily declined to issue the invitations. What he so long refused to do formally through the Secretary of State he has now done informally through the Minister to France. Mr. McLane, at the President's suggestion, called not long ago on President Grevy and explained the situation fully, adding that it was the Government's earnest desire that the informality be overlooked and the invitations thus unofficially given be accepted in good faith. President Grevy therenpon appointed his brother General Grevy, and Senator Lafayette, the great-grandson of the Marquis, as delegates to represent France at the ceremonies. They will sail in a few days with M. Bartholdi and will be accompanied by a dozen or more members of the Corps Legislatif.

The local committee, of which Richard Butler is secretary, has had more on its hands almost for the last week or two than it con'd do. A general plan of exercises has been drawn up with the assistance of Major-General Schoneld and only a few details are left to be perfected. Committees to look after the various organizations, rivie and military, that will take part in the parade and other ceremonies have been appointed. President Cleveland and his Cabinet, Governor Hill and his staff, the Governors of the neighboring States and other prominent men have been invited. A part of the North Atlantic Squadron will be on hand with a French fleet under Admiral De Vigue. Senator Evarts will turn over the statue to the Government in behalf of the American Committee and Chaupcey M. Depew will make the commemorative address. Everything points to a brilliant spectacle and a flow of cloquence that will make the 28th of October a

## ACTIVITY ON BEDLOWS ISLAND.

Now that the unveiling is so near at hand everything is bustle and confusion down on Bedlow's Island. The walls of old Fort Wood, torn down in parts for the convenience of the workmen, are being refurbished and rebuilt. The ramparts, overgrown with coarse grass, are being trimmed and set in turf, and the sloping banks outside that run down to the stout sea-wall must be levelled into a smooth terrace, which will be carried afterward back over ramparts, walls and everything to the pedestal's base. The long-abandoned powder magazines and the unsightly inner barracks are being blown away with dynamite and the rubbish will soon go to firl the hollows of the island at the back of the statue. There is the same incessant hammering of the copper bolts and rivets high overhead and one can hear the sharp metallic noises far across the water. The old fort at the statue's base is alive, too, with workmen digging, shovelling and trucking, sending the dust and dirt flying and making life a burden generally for the luckless signt-seers who have ventured down to catch a glimpse of the great brenze goddess in her unveiled

many such to take the little steamer which starts hourly from the Barge Office pier, for a half-day on the tiny island. There are more aboard often than the wheezing, clumsy boat can hold, and the voyage over is dall and tedious except for the everchanging, graceful vista down the harbor, its far-off sails and sparkling waters. From the Battery the pedestal is merely an indistinct white mass and the statue itself, a tall black pencil against the clouds statue itself, a tail black pench against the tools behind it reddened by the afternoon sun. Nearer at hand, as the shadows broaden and the sun hides behind the pedestal and statue, one notices the rapid, almost startling changes of the last two ward the Narrows and with a proper armament would remember applies nent the fire of the foresthere, if a hostile man-of-war were trying to force her way through the The disfiguring scaffold work, which so long hid

the figure's neck and breast, and the sharp cranelike trame for the unfinished right arm, have disappeared. The shoulders are bare and though the mmering goes on as usual and the pygmy men can be seen still elinging to the goldess's sides, they hang only by safety lines from the machinery inside. The head, which looked so vague and over-sized below is set, and on it is the beaked diadem which had is in the thick waving hair. There is nothing new to mar the graceful poise of

great copper torch, whose rays are soon to en-THE BEST VIEW OF THE STATUE.

One can get the best view of the statue as a whole, perhaps, from the southernmost angle of the old fort wall, where the worm-eaten flag-staff is still standing. It was never quite clear before the goudess's head and neck were put in place, just in what direction she would look. Her back is surely now to Communicaw and her face toward the Narrows and Sandy Hook. Leaning against the fort wall and gazing upward, one feels at once the stately symmetry of the splendid bronze figure, its graceful sweep of outline from the shapely foot, half-hidden in the trailing dress-folds to the well rounded shoulders, high-arched neck and open brow. It would puzzle a modiste to tell at a grance what sort of drapery the goddess has on. The heavy folds from the waist down look both ancient and modern -a Roman woman's tunic run to length of skirts, perhaps. And if the lower half betrays the tunic, the upper, even more distinctly, is a Roman toga. Its cumbrons folds weigh on the breast and shoulders and gather in a bulging knot under the left arm. The dress is masculine almost. though not more so than the best and face ; the goddess, it must be remembered, having, like Minerva, the qualities of a man and a woman mixed.

The face, as it looks from a distance, is an eager, high-bred one, with pure Greek features which the rich hair gathered in a loose knot above the neck serves only to intensify. There are one or two woodenish curls behind the ears, but most of the rough lines have come out finely. The right arm is held almost perpendicularly and the hand is turned so that the palm faces outwardly. This would be awkward, the critics say, with a man, but with women and goddesses, of course, such things are beyond solution.

Some question has arisen as to who shall pay for the illumination, if the great lamp is to be lighted at or after the unveiling. Congress has made no provision in the regular appropriation bill for taking charge of this new light-house and no arrange-

ing charge of this new light-house and no arrangements can be made by the Treasury Department before the meeting of the two Houses in Deember. The Committee of Arrangements has determined, however, that the new lamps shall be lighted as soon as possible and if no other relief offers a part of the \$56,000 appropriated for this purpose.

The pedestal has been paid for already and the only work left after the last touches to the statue will be the terracing and the final obliteration of Fort Wood. What is left of the old parade ground will have to be filled in for twenty or thirty feet and the new turf will then slope easily across the bastions and earthworks to the edge of the Bay. A landscape gardener is now at work on the ramparts, but it seems likely that the terrace will not be finished for a year or two.

The grand stand for the exercises on October 28 will be built just within the fort wall on the south

The grand stand for the exercises on October 28 will be built just within the fort wall on the south side of the Island. Here, beneath its shadow, the French representatives will witness the final acceptance by this country of their splendid gift. The bands will play and the civic and military delegations will shout themselves hourse over the patriotism and eloquence of the hour. Even the flattered goodless may be expected to turn a shade redder when she hears her praises sounded in the witty and captivating phrases of Mr. Depew.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES. Following is the general outline of the dedication peremonies as given out yesterday by the American Committee and General Schofield jointly : esrst.-A military, naval and civic parade in New

York City. The march of the column to terminate at the Battery, and at other piers in the lower part of the city, where steamers will be taken for Bedlow's Island. The positions of the various organizations in the column will be such that in turning off to the piers from which they are to embark, there will be no crossing of columns or delay in the march.

or delay in the march.

Second.—At a given signal the steamers, preceded by such ships of war as may be present, will move in a prescribed order to Bediow's Island, and will occupy their designated positions.

Note.—The limited area and wharfage of the Island will only permit of the landing of a comparatively small proportion of those who may wish to take part in the ceremonies. Hence, the leading steamers only will touch at the wharf, while all the others will be assigned positions from which the ceremonies may be seen.

Third.—Appropriate exemponies at the base of the

positions from which the ceremonies may be seen.

Third.—Appropriate ceremonies at the base of the statue to be concluded near the hour of sunset.

Fourth.—A national salute from all the batteries in the harvor, ashore and affoat. During the salute the guests and others on the Island will re-embark, and the vessels of the fleet will return to their wharves.

Firth.—The ceremonies will be concluded by the illumination of the statue.

All inditary, naval and civic societies and organizations which desire to take part in the parade, will make early application to the American Committee, at No. 33 Mercer-st., New-York City, or to the Grand Marshai, No. I Broadway, so that places may be assigned them in the column, and the detailed programme of the parade made public in due time.

the column, and the detailed programme of the parade
made public in due time.

The committee will furnish transportation only for
those who are to take part in the ceremonies at the
statue and those guests who are provided with tickets
admitting them to seats upon the platform. All others
with unay wish to take passage upon the Bay will proside their own transportation.

Approved. (Signed) J. M. Schoffeld.

Published by order of the American Committee of the
Statue of Liberty.

(Signed) RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary.

General Charles P. Stone has been appointed grand
marshal of the parade to take place in the City of New-

General Charles P. Stone has been appointed gran-narshal of the parade to take place in the City of New The senior officer of the United States Navy who may be present is expected to act as admiral of the fleet and direct the movements of all vessels taking part in the parade upon the bay.

licial: J. P. Sanger, Brevet-Major United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

INJURY TO A STRONG BATTERY. A MISTAKE IN LEVELLING PEARTHWORKS.

BEDLOW'S ISLAND MAY LOCK PRETTIER, BUT IT IS DAMAGED AS A FORTRESS.

The Bartholdi Statue Committee have for some time had men at work removing the tops of the third—the windows in the top of the building are all operation traverses and levelling off the crest of the parason that the dust and lime that does not settle out the

cannot order their demolition or alteration without consent from that corps.

The last appropriation for the construction of coast
fortifications was made in 1876. A part of that appropriation went to construct a battery on the south side of
fieldlow's Island, which formed then and still forms a
part of the interior line of decences of New-Yurk Hartor. The defences of this hiptor are in charge of Colonel
Housion, of the Engineer Corps, who has as his assistant, Lieutemant Sanford, of the same corps. Yesterday
when Lieutemant Sanford went to Inspect some alterations that were being made in one of the casements of
the old stone fort for the purposes of the
electic light plant, he saw to his horror
that the cood and effective south battery had been almost coliterated.

most obliterated.
Fortunately Major Sanger, General Schoffeld's zenior aid, and a majority of the members of the committee were on the island and a conference took place. It was at once seen that the whole thing was due to the ignorance of the committee regarding military law. Nevertheless great damage has been uone to the battery, one of the once seen that the very continuous and the committee regarding utilitary law. Nevertheless great damage has been uone to the battery, one of the best in the United States. The cartine traverses have been levelled off to the top of the arches of the magazines beneath, the west of the parapet has been levelled off and the revolument of the interior stopes had disappeared. To the eye of a landscape gardener the battery certainly looks pretier than it dut before, but as a military work its useriness is somewhat impaired. This earthwork cost about \$75,000 originally and a few thousand deliars and three weeks work would probably repair most of the damage. But there are certain parts which have

AN ELEPHANT IN A BARROOM. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (Special) .- After the performance to-day of "Eighty Days Around the World" at the Waintt Street Theatre the trick elephant, seven feet tail and weighing several tons was taken by his keeper for a walk. The keeper stopped at Rudolph's inquor-store on Ninth-st., below Wainut, and while he was taking a drink the elephant appeared at the door. Upon entering the place he made several stamps with his fore foot, evidently to ascertain if the floor was strong enough to bear him, and then walked in. The

strong enough to bear him, and then waked in. Inceroom was crowded at the time and a general stampede was the result. The elephant made a bee line for the lunch counter and in a twinking swallowed all that was on it, including bottles of vinezar aid catsup. His manager gave him a bucket of beer which was followed by an equal quantity of whiskey. Before leaving the place he devoured several pounds of crackers and awailowed a number of oysters that had just been opened for a customer. SUCCESS OF THE BAY STATE FAIR. Boston, Oct. 9 (Special) .- The Bay State agricultural fair, which closed to-night, has been suc easted to an unexpected degree. The expenses attend ing the preparation of the large Mechanics' building for this exhibit amounted to about \$15,000. To this sum unis exhibit amounted to about \$15,000. To this sum must be added \$10,000 in premiums and at least as much more for advertising and incidentals, making a total of not far from \$45,000. The probabilities are that the receipts will cover the expenditures and possi-bly leave a small sum in the treasury.

CATILE OWNERS DEMANDING RELIEF. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- After the promulgation of Dr. De Woif's order prohibiting the sale of milk from quarantinel cows a delogation from the cattle owners siled on Live Stock Commissioners Pearson and Me The quarantine, they said, was the cause of all their misfortune and they should look to the State authorities for redress. They demanded that the coumissioners pay for the feed and care of their cattle after milk quarantine is enforced. If the authorities to feed the quarantined cattle so long as the quar e exists the cost will amount to about \$13,000

A JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AT HARVARD. Boston, Oct. 9 .- At the last commencement President Eliot, of Harvard University, announced that he publication fund of \$15,000 established by John Elliott Thayer, of the class of '85, in the department of political economy, was to be used in aid of a new journal of economics to be published under the auspices of the university. The first number of this new journal of economics will appear on October 15, published by George H. Ellis, of Boston.

SINGULAR COMPLAINT AGAINST A FOREMAN. Boston, Oct. 9 (Special).—About 100 hands employed in the "arctic" department of the American tubber Works at Cambridge are on strike on account of the refusal of the superintendent to discharge or remove to another department an objectionable assistant fore-man. The particular gradge borne against this man is due to his action in informing the superintendent of a quarrel that took place in his room between two girls.

A SCHOONER WITH FOURTEEN MEN MISSING. Boston, Oct. 9 (Special) .- The schooner Seth Stockbridge, owned by George Norwood & Son, sailed from Gloucester on a halfbut voyage to Greenland or June 1 and since that time nothing has been heard from her. As the schooner Herbert M. Roger, which arrived from there some time ago, reported that she had great difficulty in crossing Davis Straits on account of the ice, it is thought that the feelth Stockbridge got into the pack and has been lost. Her owners have given up hope of her returning to port again. She carried a crew of fourteen men.

UNHEALTHY BUILDINGS.

DANGERS TO WHICH GLERKS ARE EXPOSED

AUSE OF SECRETARY MANNING'S ILLNESS-THE PENSION BUILDING.

fey TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ] WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The bad sapitary conditton of the Treasury Department building has excited so much attention and reprobation that efforts are making to remedy it. Nearly every physician in Washington who has Government officers, clerks or other employes among his patients can testify that the bad drainage, defective ventilation and dampness of every one of the public buildings, with perhaps three exceptions, costs many lives and ruined nstitutions to the occupants and many thousand dollars in money to the Government every year.

"Over work," said an eminent Washington physician recently, "did not cause Secretary Manning's illness and make him virtually an invalid for life. It was because, in place of wholesome air, he breathed foul gases , all the more dangerous because inoderous." It is to be regretted that the interior of the new Pen-

sion Building, which is still in an unfinished condition, seems to be almost as destructive to the health of its occupants as its exterior is to every idea of architectural beauty or proportion. A man who entered this building as cierk in a condition of rugged health and who has been compelled to leave it, by order of his physician, as the only means of prolonging his Meigs in his report to the Secretary of the Interior of recent date relative to the progress of the Pension office building among other things says there has been ittle sickness among the clerks in the building. Now, the truth of the matter is just this: There has been a great amount of sickness in the Pension Office, caused by the condition of the building, as an inspection of the time reports of the clerks will show. A glance at the condition of things on the third floor, occu-pled in part by the Western Division, will be enough to satisfy any one that it is anything but healthy, for the following reasons: First-The closets are seldom in a running condition and at times the stench is very offensive; second—there are no doors, but dirty pieces of carpet hung up in their places at all the openings;

The Bartholdi Statue Committee have for some time had men at work removing the tops of the earthen traverses and levelling off the creat of the parapet of the south battery on Bedlow's Island. Yesterday the work was completed, and men were going over the new soil with rakes. And yesterday for the first time the Engineer Department learned of what was being done. The first idea of the committee was to blow up the magazines under the traverses, but they decided that as it was rather a big and expensive job, it would do if the tops of the traverses were levelled off and the crest of the parapet levelled. General Schofield went over to the island and said that he saw no objection to their doing it; so the committee, in their ignorance of military law, thinking the word of the major-general commanding the Department of the East and Military Division of the Atlante was sufficient, went alread.

The appropriation made by Congress to remove unsightly obstructions was partially expended by them for this purpose. "For," the committee reasoned, "is not an earthwork an unsightly obstruction !" The breach in the escapement of the old and used are arrived by the most in the congress. "For," the committee reasoned, "is not an earthwork and unsightly obstruction !" The breach in the escapement of the old and used are arrived by the most of the arrived the congress of the old and used are arrived to the old and used arrived the only thing on the isand worthly oppeared to the old and used arrived the only thing on the isand worthly oppeared to the old and used arrived the only thing on the isand worthly oppeared to the old and used arrived the old in the old in the breach in the escapement of the old and used arrived the old in the old in the disk is and should not be read to the old in the statue was carefully repaired by them for it is also associated to the old in the old in

ON PURELY PRIVATE BUSINESS.

MR. LAMONT INDIGNANT AT REPORTS ABOUT HIS

VISIT TO NEW-YORK. Washington, Oct. 9 (Special. - Colonel Daniel S. Lamont naturally and justif feels both aston imment and indignation on account of reports published in various Democratic newspapers to the effect that his recent visit to New-York had anything whatever with politics. To a Star reporter yesterday Colonel Lamout said with emphasis that "he talked with no one regarding political matters."
The President said that he was not aware that Colonel
Lamont went to New-York "for purposes other than or

LIVE STOCK IMPORTATION TO CANADA WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The Consul of the nited States at Toronto, under date of October 1, reports that he does not find any contagious of infectious diseases now exist, existed among the cattle in that region; and that no normed cattle, except for breeding purposes, are allowed

normed cattle, except for breeding purposes, are allowed to be imported from the United States into the Province of Ontario, and only then after being quarantined at Port Sarnia, Ont., for a period of minety days.

"The importation of swine into this Province," he continues, "from the United States is also promitted, except for slaunthering purposes, when the swine are under the charge of a Customs officer until they are shaughtered. There is no prohibition against the importation of horses and sheep from the United States, and they are admitted without being quarantined. American cattle and swine in bond at Windsor, Port Sarnia and Amherstourgh are allowed in transititrough Canadia to the American fronter, or when destined

PUTUEN OF AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The following telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Lieutenant Stoney, commanding the Govern-ment Arctic exploring exploration. It is dated on the

ment Arctic exploring exploration,
steamer Bear, at Onnalaska, Sept. 20:
I have the honor to report the arrival in this port on
the 15th instant of the United States Revenue steamer
Bear, Captain M. A. Healy commanding, with Northern
the Arctic Ocean Alaska Exploring Expedition on board. All well. Suc-ceeded in exploring Arctic Alaska to the Arctic Ocean Reached the ocean sixty miles to the eastward of Point Barrow. Have forwarded written synopsis of work done.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Oct. 9 .- The following trasnfers of artillery officers have been ordered: First Artillery-Captain Talby McCrea from Battery C to Light Battery E, vice Captain French E. Taylor who is transferred from Light Battery E, to Battery C; Third Ar. tillery-Captain John G. Turnbull from Battery D to Light Battery C, vice Captain Edward R. Warner from Light Battery C to Battery D, and Captain James R. Light Battery C to Battery D, and Captain James R. Burbank from Battery E to Light Battery F, vice Captain James M. Laocaster from Light Battery F to Battery E; Fifth Artillery—Captain D, H. Kinnie, from Battery E to Light Battery D, vice Captain J. E. Rawies from Light Battery D, vice Captain J. E. Rawies from Light Battery D to Battery E, and Captain John R. Brinkle, from Battery L to Light Battery F, vice Captain W, F. Randolph from Light Battery F to Battery L. First Lieutemant Willard You ng. Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty under Major William A. Jones and assigned to duty under Captain Charles F. Powell, at Portland, Oregon.
Lieutemant Henry McCras has been detached from the Shenandoon and ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieutemant Lucien Young and Ensign Richard Henderson lave been detached from the Shenandoah and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Saturday, O.t. 9, 1886. PERSONAL.-Secretary Bayard is expected to return to

Washington to-motrow and to resume his duties at the State Department on Monday. James D. Fish.—The President has received sevesal applications for the pardon of James D. Fish, president of the defunct Marine National Bauk, and has referred them all to the United States District-Attorney who conducted the prosecution of the cases against Fish for

OINTMENTS.-The President to-day appointed Michael F. Battelle, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at Fargo, Dak.; Thomas Priestley, of Wis-consin, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, Wash. Ter., and Charles E. Darley, of Arizona, to be Register of the Land Office at Tucson, Ariz.

hope of her returning to port again. She carried a crew of fourteen men.

A SHORTSTOP KNOCKED SENSELESS.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (Special).—Shindle, the shortstop of the Deiroit Basebail Club, was so severely injured by a ball which struck him on the head in the game with the Philadelphians this afternoon that he was carried off the field insensible.

CLUVERIUS TO BE HANGED ON DECEMBER 10.
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—Thomas J. Cluverius, convicted of the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, was resentenced to-day to be hanged on December 10 next.

Agency, wash, ret,, and Christies E. Darley, of Arizina, to be Register of the Land Office at Tucson, Ariz.

CAPTAIN PINALE.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican, Captain Pinale.

CAPTAIN PINALE.—Nothing has been heard officially at the State Department of the case of the Mexican Pinale Ariested in Pinale Ariested in Texas for shooting are steed in the State Department of the case of the Mexican Pinale Ariested in Pinal

cases were heard, are now satisfied that the sentences imposed were illegal and excessive. Chor Report.—The report of the Department of Agri-culture says that the cotton season has been too vari-able in temperature and precipitation for the best de-yelopment and largest fruitage. As a summary of the situation the average of condition is a point nigher than last year, the area is one per cent more, and the season is laier. The difference between a long and short sea-son may easily be a half million bales. The reports of the condition of other crops will be issued on Monday.

CRIME REVEALED BY A DOG.

A POLISH WOMAN FOUND BY HER SON MURDERED IN THE WOODS.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 9 .- A shocking discovery was made in the woods near the Jeddo store this morning, by John Bruzunski, age sixteen, and Frank Sigiin. The two hoys noticing the strange action of a dog belonging to young Bruzunski's father, proceeded into the woods to ascertain the cause. They found the murdered and outraged body of young Bruzunski'e mother. The spot where the body was found indicated that a fierce struggle had taken place before the crime was committed. There were two deep cuts behind each ear which had been inflicted by some sharp instrument and the face was badly scratched. The place where the body was found indicated that several persons were en-Highland on Wednesday evening for G. B. Markle & Highland on Wednesday evening for G. B. Markle & Co.'s store at Jeddo where she intended to do some snopping. She did not return to her home and Bruzanski sent to the store to inquire if she had been there. The clerks in the store had not seen her and her husband was so informed. He immediately instituted a search, but she could not be found until the dog revealed teh mystery. Squire Dobson impanelled a jury which after viewing the body rendered a verdict that death resulted from a blow of some blunt instrument in the hands of one or more persons unknown. Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Highland and Jeddo at the time of the finding of the body. The decreased woman was a respectable. Pole and the mother of six children. No clew has yet been ascertained as to the murderers.

TACTICS OF THE GUN.

A LECTURE AT THE WAR COLLEGE ON MODERN NAVAL DELUSIONS.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9 .- Lieutenant John F. Meigs delivered to-day a lecture at the Naval War College on ' The Tactics of the Gun." "The three naval weapone," said he, "as usually recognized, are the gun, rain and torredo. The attempt is often made to arrange them in order of their importance, but it seems that this can hardly be done with any degree of satisfaction to one's self, for their relative I uportance or usefulness must depend upon numerous circumstances which we cannot foresee or predict. The relative importance of her guns, torpedoes and ram to a particular ship depend upon the class of work she is called upon to perform. In the attack of forts her guns are ner most aseful weapons, while many officers think that the ram skilfully hamiled will play the most important part in future fleet action. The question which Naval officers have to decide when for an assigned displacement and cost they are called upon to lay down the general catures of ships -to decide how much weight and space they will allot to each weapon-is even a more officult If the Atlanta, being armed with guns, torredo and a ram, meets the Inflexible, her guns would almost useess, and she must have recourse to either her torpedo or ram if she undertakes the unequal fight. With either of these weapons, she is the equal of her supposed adversary and in that which she is more handy she is her superior. Indeed, the consideration of the function of the ram and locomotive torpedo leads not unnaturally to the thought that they may be lestined to do away with the heavy and costly ironelads weapons are great levellers and put it in the power of quickly built and inexpensive craft to sink and destroy the largest and nominally most powerful ironelads in the

numerous guas we ought to settle on a standard gun for them; and further, the gun must not be too heavy. The
gift of prophecy is a rare one, but the indications at
present seem to be in favor of a calibre of about five
inches, and there can be no doubt that the installation
of such calibre can be greatly improved by causing it to
apteroach that of the Hotelmiss rapid five guns. Has
not the reduction in the number of suns and toelr
massing gone too far! I here are now ships of over
10,000 tous displacement, costing additions of dollars,
occur plus years to build and carrying only four guns in
a continued space. These guns may be silenced,
purchase. them; and further, the gun must not be too heavy. The The President said that he was not aware that Colone; Lamout went to New-York "for purposes other than of a private nature."

The ingenuous Colonel frankly admits that he saw and talked with Governor Hill, but the conversation related wholly to agricultural matters, especially the hop disease in Central New-York, respecially the hop disease in Central New-York. The Colonel also saw and conversation was confined solely to the analogue of the earliest of the case is evident from the abandonment of the calciance to the armortal of the colorest which have been introduced in the last tew years and which now been introduced in the last tew years and which now constitute a considerable part of the offensive power of colored and the conversation was confined solely to the particular of the colorest which have been introduced in the last tew years and which now been introduced in the last tew years and which now been introduced in the last tew years and which now constitute a considerable part of the offensive power of control of the colorest which have been a little about the conversation. all men-of-war, have put a new face upon the armor

Boston, Oct. 9 Special -" This week, forty years ago," says The Journal, "William Warren, Boston's comedian, appeared for the first time on a Boston stage, and it may be noted that his initial appearance here, on October 5, 1846, lacked just a month of being the difficth anniversary of his father's first appearance on the American stage (Bultimore, November 5, 1796). It was on the opening night of the Heward Athenaeum, that, Mr. Warren, from Buffalo and Charleston Theatres, appeared as Sir Lucius O' Trigger in Sher-shan's "Rivals," At that time he was tall and thin, rather handsome, a somewhat pale young man, with noticeable nair and blue eyes. The next year he began his long career at the Boston Museum. Mr. Warren is still a well-known personage at the Boston theatres, though now seen a ways before the footlights. When Miss Dauvray opened her season, the veteran actor every occasion when an artist makes his debut or a play wright brings out a new work Mr. Warren is an inplay wright brings out a new work Mr. Warren is an inbrocketed anditor. On the street his familiar form, erect
as ever, is daily seen, and he still entertains his friends
cordially in the cosey boarding-nouse of Miss
Fisher in the old West End of Boston,
where for years he has resided. He now
lacks only five weeks of being seventy-four years old.
A few days ago, alluding to the ideas prevailing on
dramatic art, he said: 'More than four years have
elapsed since my retirement from the stage; I am a
tining of the past and the general public can feel but
slight interest either in me personally or in my opinions
of the dramatic art or things theatrical.' Bostonians
would allow no one else than Warren to make such a
remark.'

A HARVARD JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS. Boston, Oct. 9 (Special).-Last commencement President Eliot announced that the publication fund of \$15,000 established by John Eliot Thayer, of the class of '85, department of political economy, was to be used in and of a new journal of economics to be published under the auspices of the university some what after the manner of the series in economics and history published at Joins Hopkins. The first number of this new journal will appear on October 15.

AN AGED MAN SWINDLED AT BUNCO. HAVERHILL, Oct. 9 .- Abel Chase, one of Haverbill's wealthiest and most aged citizens, was the victim of a party of bunco steerers last evening, who obtained a large amount of money on the pretext of desiring to purchase a valuable lot of real estate. He was induced to purchase tickets in a lottery and lost \$1,000. Mr. Chase, who is eighty years old, could not identify the pince he was taken to and the swindlers have probably made their escape.

INDICTED FOR SWINDLING A CLIENT. Boston, Oct. 9 .- Lawyer James A. L. Whittier was indicted in the Superior Criminal Court to-day on ten counts for the embezzlement of some hundreds of thousands of dollars from Harriet D. Reed, a client. GOOD MARKSMANSHIP OF PRIVATE BRADLEY.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 9 | Special). - Private F. H. Bradley, of the City Guards, scored 47 in a possible 50 at a distance of 500 yards yesterday. This has never been equalied in this city with a military rifle, and is thought to be the best ever made in this State on any range.

PRIZES FOR A GRANT MONUMENT. CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- At a meeting of the trustees of the Grant Monument Fund heid yester-day, model No. 2, submitted by Lodis F. Rebisso, of Cincinnati, was awarded first premium, \$500; model No. 15, by James Makoney, of Cheage, the second premium, \$300, and model No. 10, by E. C. Potter, of Boston, the third premium, \$200. The contract for the statue has not yet been awarded.

TREASURE TROVE IN A MEXICAN SHIP. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (Special).-Carpenters at work on an old Mexican schooner at Dialogue's snipyards on the Delaware to- lay discovered a large amount of gold and sliver coin stowed away in a secret closet. The money is of old date, and as the vessel is probably fifty years old it must have been secreted for a long time. It was turned over to Mr. Dialogue.

WHERE IS JOHN E. BLAISDELL! FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 9 (Special).-John E. Biaudeil, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Westamoe Mill, is now living in New-York City, where he has been for several months. He does not avoid detection, and has been seen by several Fail River people. Although an indictment was made against him by the Grand Jury, no effort, it is sails, has been made to apprehend the embergier, whose peculations amount to about \$45,000. GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU. XIX.

CABINET-MARING. On the 4th of March Grant refused the company of the outgoing President on his way to the Capitol, and Johnson remained at the White L'ouse signing his last papers, until noon. Then he made room for the man whom he doubtless

detested more than any other, who had done more than any other to foil his plans and thwart his wishes, and who now was to supplant him and demolish whatever of a policy Johnson had been able to establish by obstinacy or circumstance or craft. At the Capital another of cumstance or craft. At the Capitol another of Grant's rivals, Chief-Justice Chase, adminis-tered the oath of that office which he had him-self so earnestly hoped and striven to attain. And thus the highest honor that any American can achieve was added to the military glories already heaped on Grant. He was very reserved and even restrained, colder in manner than ever before, and evidently felt the gravity of his position, the full dignity of his office, had never seen him so impressed but once fore. In the first day's battle in the Wilderness he was almost stern at times, and wore his gloves and sword; both were unusual circum-

stances with him and they seemed to me to in-dicate his sense of the novel and increased restances with him and they seemed to me to indicate his sense of the novel and increased responsibilities, for that was his first battle as general-in-chief of the armies. On this first day of his Presidency there were no trappings of office to assume, but he bore himself with a distant and almost frigid demeanor that marked how much he felt he was removed from those who had hitherto been in some sort his associates. That day there was no geniality, no familiar jest, hardly a smile; but the man who became the chief of a nation of fifty millions and stepped into the ranks of earth's mightiest potentates might well be grave.

His personal staff attended him to the Capitol and afterward to the White House, where their military relations with him ceased. He desired them to meet him the next morning in the Cabinet chamber, and then returned to his private residence, which his family did not vacate for several weeks. He directed me, however, to remain at the White House and teceive any communications for him during the day. In this way it happened that his first correspondence as President was with me. I

correspondence as President was with me. I give it in full:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 4, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: Mr. George H. Stuart is one of a committee, the others being the Chief-Justice and Senator Frelinghtyser, who desire to present you in the name of some religious society with a Bible. They will wait on you whenever you save-except that the Chief-Justice must be at the Supreme Court, and Mr. Stuart leaves here to-morrow night. If you will send word to me what time will suit you. I will let Mr. Stuart know. Mr. Stuart proposes to-morrow morning before 10 o'clock, or if the court does not meet till 11, before that time. With great respect that time. With great respect Your obedient servant,

To the President of the United States.

My note was returned to me, and on the back of it Grant pencilled these words, the first he wrote as President:

To-morrow before 10 a.m. at my house, or between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Executive Maneton.

The meeting took place in the Cabinet room, and Chase presented the Bible, expressing a hope that its contents might enable Grant to hope that its contents might enable Grant to fill his high office worthily. The Chief-Justice must have required a full share of Christian sentiment to enable him to perform his task. Immediately afterward Grant received his staff for the last time, and announced the disposition to be made of them. Three were nominally placed on the staff of Sherman, who succeeded Grant as General-in-Chief, but they were in reality to be on duty at the Executive Mansion. Hornce Porter was to be a sprivate secretary, with Babcock to assist him: Comstock had some nominal duties from which he soon requested to be releved, and ordered to

requested to be releved, and ordered to duty as engineer; Dent remained as aidedecamp with ceremonial functions, and Parker was shortly afterward appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I was assigned a room at the Executive Mansion, where I was to finish an Military History and to have some charge. Willitary History and to have some charge Grant's unofficial letters for a while: but hen I saw the President alone he informed me he meant to give me the mission to Bel-n. He did not wish, however, to appoint me at once, lest it should provoke a charge of

A few weeks before the 4th of March, as nothing was said by Grant to either Rawlins or Washburne of their future, both became ill. Rawlins went off to Connecticut, and from there it was reported to Grant that he was dving. Grant sent for him and told him he was to be Secretary of War, whereupon Rawlins at once got very much better. But Washburne was ill of the same disease, and to him Grant now offered the position of Secretary of the Interior. Rawlins, of course, was satisfied with his promised dignity, but Washburne would have preferred to be Secretary of the Treasury. This position, however, Grant designed for A. T. Stewart, the well-known merchant of New-York. He thought that a man who had managed his own affairs so well must be successful with the finances of the Nation. Stewart was, indeed, the first of those designed for Cabinet positions whom Grant informed of his intention. It was necessary that the great for Cabinet positions whom Grant informed of his intention. It was necessary that the great business man should be apprised in advance, that he might make his arrangements in time. When Washburne was positive that he could not obtain the portfolio of the Treasury, he asked for the State Department, but Grant was recording to make the apprintment.

asked for the State Department, but Grant was unwilling to make the appointment. Washburne then declared that he would prefer to be Minister to France, and to this Grant consented. But Washburne again requested as a personal favor that he might hold the position of Secretary of State for a few days. The consideration this would give him afterward both at home and in his new position was something he thought Grant should not refuse. Washburne, indeed, had been a devoted friend, had made many opportunities for Grant in the days when Grant needed them, had first suggested and afterward urged in Congress everyone of Grant's promotions that required legislane of Grant's promotions that required legislaone of terant's promitive action, from brigad er-general of volunteers to general of the armies, and if Grant was under obligations to any human being it was to Washmane. He knew besides that Washburne had owne. He knew besides that washout that he expected more than he was receiving, that he was a disappointed man, as he well might be and Grant consented to the temporary appointment of Secretary of State, with the under ment of Secretary of State, with the under ment of Secretary of State, who standing that no important places were to be filled while Washburne held the position; that the rame last not the authority filled while Washburne held the position; that he was to have the name but not the authority. James F. Wilson, of lowa, was offered the permanent position, but declined it, on the ground that he had no private fortune and that the salary was insufficient for the inevitable expense that must be incurred. Wilson also: robably felt that his abilities were better fitted for other posts. Rawlins had surgested Wilson's name, for after Rawlins knew that he was himself to be a Cabinet Minister he felt free to offer advice on many points, and in fact regained an influence, if not an ascendency, which at one time seemed to have waned.

Rawlins, however, was not to be Secretary

Rawlins, however, was not to be Secretary of War immediately. Schofield was to hold over for awhile. He had proved himself a friend in a position where he might have given Grant trouble, and this recognition was his reward. He sat as Grant's first Secretary of War. ward. He sat as Grant's first Secretary of War.

No other appointments to the Cabinet were
made known in advance, even to those for
whom they were intended. The other Ministers
first read their names in the newspapers on
the 5th of March. A few days before the inauguration Adolph E. Borne, of Philadelphia,
was in Washington, and on the 3d of March
he called on the President-elect, Grant had given orders that no visitor whatever should be received; for he had only a few hours left, in which he intended to close his business as General-in-Chief. But when Borie was refused General-in-Chief. But when Borie was refused admission he sent his card to me, and begged me to procure him two or three moments audience. He had two friends with him from Philadelphia whom he was extremely anxious to present to Grunt, and he promised not to remain nor to mention politics. Accordingly I suggested that as Borie had been so good a friend he might be accorded a moment's interview. Grant acquiesced, and Borie and his friends came in. There had been a vast deal of talk in the newspapers about a Cabinet Minister came in. There had been a vast deal of talk in the newspapers about a Cabinet Minister from Pennsylvania, and Grant at once inquired:

"Well, Mr. Borie, have you come to learn who is to be the man from Pennsylvania?" Borie disclaimed any curiosity, and two days afterward, returning to Philadelphia, he read on the

train that his own name had been sent to the Senate as Secretary of the Navy. He was "the man from Pennsylvania," and that was the first he knew about it.

Grant, indeed, looked upon Cabinet Ministers as upon staff officers, whose personal relations with himself were so close that they should be chosen for personal reasons; a view that his experience in civil affairs somewhat modified. If he had served a third term in the Presidency his selections for the Cabinet would hardly have been made because he liked the men as companions or regarded them as personal friends. At this time, also, Rawlins was constantly urging this time, also, Rawlins was constantly urging that Grant should have no men about him who could possibly become his rivals. He was always pointing to the trouble that Chase and Seward and other aspirants had made in Lincoln's Cabinet, and declared that a man who would not subordinate his own ambition to that of his chief should not be allowed to enter the Cabinet. Grant never replied to remarks like these, but he would have been no more than human if he had remembered them. He certainly now took no man into his Cabinet whose Presidential aspirations seemed likely to come into

conflict with his own.

And Grant from the first, I am sure, desired a re-election. He did not say so; but no man can hold the Presidential office and not be anxious for this indorsement from the people. The ambition is both proper and inevitable; and Grant entertained it, like every President who either followed or preceded him. I have, however, no idea that he was planning for re-

who either followed or preceded him. I have, however, no idea that he was planning for reelection thus early; and he certainly never admitted either at the time or afterward, that such motives affected him in the selection of Cabinet Ministers. Nevertheless, I thought then, and I think still, that he was determined to have no rivals near the throne.

On the 5th of March the Cabinet appointments were sent to the Senate. Washburne was to be Secretary of State; Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury; Borie, Secretary of the Navy; Creswell, Postmaster-General; Hoar, Attorney-General, and Cox, Secretary of the Interior. Schofield remained Secretary of War. It was soon discovered that Stewart was ineligible to the post for which he had been named. The law declared that no person engaged in trade should be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Grant had been ignorant of this provision, and the Senate was equally so, for the nomination was confirmed unanimously. As soon, however, as the disability was ascertained, Grant requested that Stewart should be exempted by Congress from the operation of the law; but this the Senate was unwilling to concele, and Stewart's name was accordingly withdrawn. Both Grant and Stewart were greatly mortified at the result. Stewart offered to place his business in the hands of trustees durdrawn. Both Grant and Stewart were greatly mortified at the result. Stewart offered to place his business in the hands of trustees during his entire term of office and to devote the proceeds to some charts or public interest, but this was insufficient to remove the scruples of the Senate, and Grant could not delay the formation of his Cabinet. Stewart felt sore because Grant gave him up so soon, and their

cause Grant gave him up so soon, and their friendship was never again so intimate as it once had been. The whole occurrence provoked much barsh criticism, and it was said that if Grant had consulted men of civil experience, and not trusted entirely to his own judgment and knowledge, the blunder would never have been made.

George H. Boutwell was hurriedly selected for the Treasury, but as he and Hoar were both from Missachusetts, another change became almost inevitable. Hoar, indeed, remained in his place a year, and was nominated for the position of Chief-Justice on his retirement, but the Senate refused to confirm him. He naturally disliked to be displaced to make room in another department, and his relations with the another department, and his relations with the President were always somewhat strained. He knew from the first that his position was in-secure, and was never the warm friend of the President that as Cabinet Minister he might otherwise have been. At least so Grant always

thought.

And now, as Wilson declined the position of Secretary of State, and Washburne was not to be allowed to remain, it became necessary to find a substitute. In this emergency Grant offered the place to Hamilton Fish, of Newoffered the place to Hamilton Fish, of New-York, and sent Colonel Babcock, one of his new secretaries, to that city with the proposition. The offer was entirely unexpected by Fish, and at first he was not inclined to accept it. He would, indeed, have preferred the post of Minister to England, and it required some urging before he consented to enter the Cabinet. Thus the two mest important places in the new Government were filled by men who had not been argually selected by Grant; men, however, who proved themselves not only the effiever, who proved themselves not only the effi-cient public servants they had been before, but as faithful friends to their new chief as any of

A few weeks before the 4th of March, as his earlier or later associates, Meanwhile Borie had read the notification of his appointment as Secretary of the Navy. and proceeded to Washington to thank the Pres with him and knowing his reluctance to accept the pest I met bim at the station to do what I could to change his feeling. I represented the unfortunate condition of affairs, the frequent could to change his feeling. I represented the unfortunate condition of affairs, the frequent changes and disappointments, the blunder about Stewart, the uncertainty about Fish and Cox and Hoar, who had all been taken by surprise, and the discredit it would bring on the new Administration if still another Cabinet Minister believed, and the control of the control o Administration if still another Cabinet Minister delayed or declined. Force was personally very much attached to Grant, and I urged that his acquiescence under the circumstances would be an act of positive friendship. He finally consented to remain in the Cabinet for a few months, until the Iresident could find a successor without increasing the public dissatisfaction at these frequent changes. Of course it was his regard for Grant that decided Borie, but he often laughingly said to me that but formy urging he would not have entered the Cabinet.

Cox and Hoar also finally accorded the honer

Cox and Hoar also finally accepted the honor tendered, but not until the former General-in-Chief discovered that he could not order em-inent civilians into office as he had been used to send soldiers to a new command. He was somewhat supprised that any one should hesitate to accept the position he offered, but as a matter of fact nearly every member of his Cabinet but Rawlins had to be urged to take his place Even if their ambition was gratified, the suddenness of the summons found them imprepared; they had their private affairs to arrange, and every man assuming a high po-litical place desires some time to fit himself prop-

ly for his new career. Thus Washburne was supplanted in a week by Fish, Stewar's name was withdrawn and Bou well's substituted, Schofield was followed before the end of the month by Rawlins, and in less than a year Akerman succeeded Hoar. All of these changes came from Grant's mexperience and from the secreey with which he had veiled his intentions, not only from the indeviduals most affected, but from others who might have predicted, or perhaps prevented

has occurred. Finally, however, the Cabinet was constructed Finally, however, the Cabinet was constructed and the new President began his Administration of the Government. He was the same man who had been surrounded at Belmont and nearly crushed at Shiloh, who had ploided through the marshes of Vicksburg and tought the weavy forty days in the Wilderness. He had made, indeed, a false start, but it was not the first time, and one rebuff never daunted or discouraged Grant. He remembered that he had overcome Johnson in politics as well as Lee in war, and he felt no unwillingness or inability to cope with his new difficulties.

ADAM BADEAU, ADAM BADEAU.

ACCEPTING A SMALLER SALARY.

From The Saintmore Sun.
The Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair, of Baltimore, whose name has rectorship of the thurch of the Ascension and to accept the call from Saint Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, Mich. He will leave Battimore for his new parsis next mouth Dr. Fair received three calls from Saint Mark's, and in June last tendered his reagranton to the vestry of the Church of the tendered his reagranton for the partial of the tendered his reagranton for the called thin to the parish. The partial of the tendered his reagranton of Mount talvary, New Orleans, and also a parish to New-York city gave for Fair a call. In the meantime Dr. Fair went to the charged his return informed his vestry that he that not changed his mind about going to trand liquids. The arisary at Si. Marks is \$5,000 and at the Church of the Ascension \$5,000.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG AND HER BED.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG AND HER BED.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Not very many women," said an old lake captain, "onjoy travolling as a man does. This is mainly because they think a great deal of things which a man never thinks of at all. A woman has her home standard of accommendations, and if a hotel or a steamboat or a Fullman car does not come up to that standard she becomes discontented, if not suspicious. Years ago it was a habit with Miss Kellogg as most as sine other than the said of the said of